The Weekly Louisianian.

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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1881. NUMBER 35.

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JACKSON, MISS.

A GRUMBLER.

For him no statesman thinks aright,
No painter charms, no poet glows;
The lily is a shade too white,
Inadequately red the rose,
And every scheme by which men live
Is valueless and tentative.

Such disapproval he reveals
Of all accepted laws and plans,
One almost fancies that he feels
Angry at fate's restricting bans,
Because he cannot rule alone
Some private planet of his own.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

We see by the New Orleans "Daily States," that the Colored Men's Protective Union of Louisiana representing a large majority of the Republican party of that State, presents in a strongly worded resolution the name of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as one entitled to special recognition at the hands of the next President.

Gov. Pinchback's name is thus added to that of Douglass, Langston, Bruce and Greener as a possible occupant of a position in the Cabinet of President Garfield. Where are the Maryland politicians that they have not brought out their candidate? Dr. Brown's aspirations rarely rise higher than the petty position of Surveyor of the Port, and it is about time for Maryland to name her man. It won do any harm, as Garfield will hardly make any such appointment but it will give the boys something to do, and enable the lucky gentlemen to tie their night cap strings with serener satisfaction when they retire to rest, to dream of the "Man of Mentor."

While we have no wish to disparage the claims of the other prominent colored men, we think that if faithful service to his party, ability and pluck are any considerations in the sight of the coming administration, Gov. Pinchback's claim for recognition is rather better than some of the others mentioned. He has been elected in succession, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, State Senator, Lieut. Governor, Congressman from the State at large. Governor, United States Senator and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1880. His memorable contest for the position of U. S. Senator, happened while the "conciliatory policy" was being adopted at the North, and as a sacrifice was demanded to show how complete the Republican surrender was, Pinchback became the scape-goat of the hour and his rejection was cited by the Republican journals as a proof of their earnestness in the new departure. He was more rightfully entitled to a seat in the Senate than some who are there to-day, and if the Republican party had imagined then that they would need votes in the Senate as badly as they do now, Gov. Pinchback would have been seated. If the Republican party at the South showed any signs of life in the late campaign, it is largely due to the man whose voice was heard and influence exerted at a time when other men dared not speak or do; and that voice was heard in behalf of the party that had treated him so unjustly. His paper "THE LOUISIANIAN" is the ablest political colored journal published, and now that the era of "gush" has given place to common sense, we think it no more than right for a Republican administration to make atonement for the injustice done to one of the bravest and truest of the Southern Republicans.—Conference Standard.

A REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.—A lady living in Williamsburg sent the following remedy for diphtheria to the Brooklyn board of health yesterday, adding that she used it with success with her six children: Take a slice of fat bacon—side meat—the older the better; sew it on a soft piece of flannel; then saturate with coal (petroleum) oil. Place it on the neck, having the meat reach from ear to ear. After pounding several raw onions into a poultice place enough of the same into the patient's stockings to cover the soles of the feet, and have the patient put the stockings on. The poultice must be warm in order not to chill the patient. The throat should then be gargled with some tomato catsup, strong with red pepper, salt and vinegar, or pepper, salt and vinegar shaken well together will do. If the patient is too young to gargle wet the throat with a few drops. If vomiting occurs, lime water purchased at a drug store with directions should be given. Be sure to cause an irritation on the neck."—New York Commercial.

A HARD CROWD.

The Inter Ocean has labored with the Southern white people many years, endeavoring to convince them that their alliance with Northern Democrats was a one-sided affair, in which they furnished the votes and the brains, while their partners in the North gathered in the shekels and the offices. When the South got pressed, and needed help badly, we have called attention to the fact that the Northern forces were invariably found "under the band wagon," and no threats or coaxing could get them out.

The gallant brigadiers have noticed this fact, and now and then have complained bitterly at the lack of practical sympathy on the part of their Nothern allies; but they have gone on in the same old way, scoring the loud-voiced, but more combattant, Democracy of the North, getting in return a great deal of cheap adulation, and a fair amount of dirt-eating, but no strong pulls to help them out of the mire. The fact is, your Northern Democratic politician is a very timid soul. He is burning over with sympathy for Southern ideas, and wants them to succeed, but he is shaky about Northern sentiment, and never clasps hands with a brigadier that he does not look anxiously around to see if he is noticed, or put his hand instinctively behind him to ward off an anticipated kick.

The Inter Ocean has had occasion hitherto to commend Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who, though a Democrat, has several times denounced certain efforts of the brigadiers to get their hands into the Treasury, and has warned them that they would get their fingers pounded if they persisted in doing so. We have never been able, and we probably never shall be able, to discover Bragg's consistency, but we are glad, nevertheless, that he is strong in this one direction, and is ready to yell "lick behind" whenever any of his associates try to mount the Treasury wagon and purloin apples from the national bag. Bragg encourages them indirectly to adopt this precarious method of getting fruit, and it seems rather odd, as we have remarked, to hear him denounce them when they seek to so obtain it. Nevertheless, we are glad Bragg does it, and all the credit that belongs to him for the act, if any, he can consider as hereby tendered. But we are not surprised that his conduct in this respect is exceedingly disgusting to his Southern friends. The New Orleans Democrat, for instance, calls him a "fiery and untamed idiot," an "illustrious jackass," and divers other names, which give one the impression that he is getting himself disliked in the Crescent City.

But the Democrat does not stop with Bragg. It goes in for the whole mess of Northern Democrats in the following fashion:

"Owing to the stupidity, mismanagement, and cowardice of Mr. Bragg's Northern friends the Democratic party lost its victory in 1876, Owing to similar causes it has just suffered another overwhelming defeat. We of the South have the entire interval between 1880 and 1884 in which to prepare a new policy and cement new alliances. If Mr. Bragg and his friends are ashamed of us let them speak out more plainly. They need not fear to hurt our feelings. They cannot be more ashamed of us than we are ashamed of and disgusted with them. They need only make the idlest of overtures in order to secure our unanimous and enthusiastic consent to a separation. The Northern Democracy have never been other than a load and a drawback to the South. We have given them all the power they ever had in Congress or in the Nation. At home they occupy an inferior station, politically, socially, and morally."

That's a square lick, but the latter part of the sentence is particularly true.

The Democracy of the North *do* occupy at home "an inferior station, politically, socially, and morally;" and when we consider the other fact that "inferior" as is the Democratic party of the North, and questionable as is its status, "politically, socially, and morally," it is still ashamed of the Southern wing. A faint conception may be gained of what a disreputable organization the party really is when considered as a whole. The two wings may call each other vagabonds and liars, but standing at a convenient and unprjudiced angle, where we can see and fairly note the behavior of each, we can testify that both speak the truth and deserve encouragement. They know each other better than we dreamed.—Inter-Ocean.

FORESHADOWING.

[Communicated.]

In a few short weeks President Hayes term will expire, and a new Executive, whose past record warrants the assertion that he is well skilled in statecraft, will have been inducted in office. The country has undergone a tremendous strain during the last months past, and a revolution of ideas seems probable among the thinking classes of the hitherto intollerant South.

The expressed views of eminent Statesmen reared and elevated by constituencies South of the line, evidences a christalization of progressive ideas remarkably conservative. Amidst these eventful changes stands towering the Negro, a great and potent factor in political evolutions. President elect Garfield goes into the Executive chair strongly versed in the highest elements of political ethics, a man of commanding intellectuality. We have lived as a race heretofore in the gauzy realm of theory—political dreamers, reckless subservients to the will of petty demagogues. To be a quantity feared and courted, we need as a necessary essential concord of action. We require of our leaders firmness, reliability and special fitness. We have the material. It has been moulded. It has reached great eminence of political and intellectual distinction.

Our representative men must not be, by our own people, forced to combat the prejudicial theories of insiduous foes within party circles.

The opinions expressed by those high in political places convinces us that the question of race, its recognition etc., will be the great problems to be solved by the incoming administration.

Our inanition must cease. Realities confront us. The race will be judged as to its recognition in councils of prominence, not by beautifully worded papers and tereoptyped expressions, but through the practical progress of its leaders. Large minds must lead the vanguard and petty jealousies should not and shall not retard the advance of a people.

TRICHINÆ.

There have been so many instances reported recently of deaths by trichinæ, the parasite that infests pork, and oftentimes the muscular tissue of other animals, that a wide-spread feeling of distrust has arisen in regard to the use of pork. It has been repeatedly demonstrated by scientists that meat subjected to heat sufficient to boil water will infallibly destroy the parasite. The following card from the health commissioner of Chicago ought to be generally read:

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1880.

The unfortunate cases of trichinoisis reported by Dr. Tombocken in the daily papers should commend public attention to the following facts, very briefly stated:

1. The hog infected with trichinæ has every appearance of vigorous health. No examination of the living animal or of the carcass, aside from microscopic examination of the muscle, can detect the least evidence of the disease. This statement is made by Mr. H. A. Atwood, vice president of the State Microscopical society, and Professor W. T. Bellfield, who made, at my request, an examination of one hundred hogs found at the stock yards in the winter of 1878–'

2. Since it is impossible to make this microscopical examination of all the hogs slaughted in Chicago, other means should be taken to prevent the deplorable results above referred to, and happily these means are simple, clear and certain. It has been satisfactorily shown by many observers that a temperature far below that of boiling water will destroy these parasites. Fiedler asserts that a heat approaching 160 degrees Fahrenheit kills them. They can, therefore, never survive a thorough cooking of the flesh in which they exist.

They are not found, so far as known, in the fatty tissues of the animal, but in the muscular fibre, and this fibre, whether easten as sausage or ham, if submitted to the heat of boiling water and thoroughly cooked through and through, is perfectly harmless so far as trichinæ are concerned.

OSCAR DEWOLF,
Commissioner of Health.

—Hawkeye.

Items of Interest.

A Vermont railroad company has paid a passenger who lost an ear in an accident $1,500.

During January the United States mints coined $9,592,230, of which $2,300,000 were silver dollars.

The general agent of the Peabody School fund gets a salary of $5,000, and $1,000, for contingent expenses.

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is in Washington, in the interest of "his uncle."

Gen. Garfield being the fifth President answering to James may be appropriately termed James the Fifth.

A conference of English authors and publishers will be called to consider the American proposal for an international copyright.

A bill was introduced in the Illinois House providing that persons riding on street cars shall not be compelled to pay fare unless they be furnished with seats.

The growth of silk manufacture in this country is remarkable. Last year the factories of the United States turned out finished goods of the value of $29,983,630.

Jenny Lind's first night in America netted $20,000; Rachael's, $5,000; Gerster's, $7,000; Christine Neilsson's, $93,000; and Sara Burnhardt's a little more than $8,000.

The washerwomen about Washington, D. C., might as well collect any little bills they have out. Time is nearly up, and there are cushioned chairs which will never, never be warmed again by their present occupants.—Inter-Ocean.

It is an indication of a clearing political atmosphere when Governor Foster, of Ohio, condemns the removal of General Woodford from the District Attorneyship of New York and the appointment of Foster as an outrage.—Inter-Ocean.

Senator Hamlin, 72 years of age, purchased the first ovecoat he ever owned last week. He had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and at the earnest solicitation of his wife and physician consented to wear an overcoat for the first time in his life.

Speaking of the Grant pension fund, Gath describes it as a generous method of "lifting" General Grant out of politics, and remarks very correctly that Roscoe Conkling could have a pension of $500,000, every dollar of which would be subscribed by his enemies, if he would retired from politics.

A Washington paper says: "It was stated at the Capitol to-day that, while Governor Foster, of Ohio, and Marshal Jewell were conversing in the lobby, the former informed the latter that Congressman Levi P. Morton would certainly be Secretary of the Treasury in the Garfield Cabinet. Mr. Jewell is said to have replied, 'That suits me exactly.'"

It is related of Senator Coke, of Texas, that he once found a couple of Texas backwoodsmen in his room when he returned from a visit. He inquired if they considered it polite to force their way into his apartments, and when they looked ashamed asked them to go below and send up their names, like gentlemen. This they did, when he answered, "not at home."

The last three months of 1880 and the first three of 1881 will be long noted as a season of great harvests. The first crop gathered was the Democratic party; the second, millions of tons of ice; the third crop, equally promising, are the disappointed Cabinet statesmen. In view of the immense demand for the "cooling-board," the ice is in the nature of a positive blessing.

Considerable amusement was excited in Pittsburg the other day by the three morning papers—Commercial-Gazette, Post, and Dispatch—appearing with extravagant encomiums of the vocalizations of Annie Louise Cary, of the Mapleson's company, in "Il Trovatore," at Library Hall last night. The critics of the papers mentioned fairly gushed over the prima donna's singing, and were horrified to-day when they ascertained that, owing to a sudden attack of illness, Miss Cary had been unable to appear, and that her part had been filled by one of the chorus singers.

A grand safeguard for doing right is to hate all that is wrong.

"MOTHER, MOTHER!" The following touching incident is told of the recent finding by a daughter of her mother in an aged and feeble inmate of the Home for the Friendless: For five years "Grandma" Hamilton had lived at the Home, blind and almost helpless. She was prepared to die, and would have even gladly welcomed the last summons. One day a richly-attired lady called at the institution, and meeting "Grandma," threw her arms around the latter's neck with a glad cry of "Mother, mother, don't you know Louisa?" At first the old lady could not remember or believe the caller to be her child, being under the impression that all her loved ones had been taken away; but later she recalled her Louisa, and wept as only an overjoyed heart can. She was quickly taken away by her daughter to a home of plenty and comfort, in every way calculated to render her remaining days of thankfulness. As an explanation, Louisa had married and gone to California, where her husband became wealthy, upon which both came to Chicago to look for their mother, who had come to this city from Ohio some years ago, and had finally drifted into the Home. By request the names are withheld, but the facts are true.—Inter-Ocean.

The boom that has struck real estate in other cities has reached Cincinnati. The "Gazette" says: "The boom has at last struck real estate, and agents report a good demand at higher rates. If this is the case in the midst of bad weather, what may be expected when the swallows come and the birds begin to sing? The amount of building this season, it is estimated, will be double that of any previour year in the history of the city." Real estate, in a panic, is the last thing to yield in values, and, as a rule, it is slowest to recover. Wise men have foreseen that it would, and have made large investments, which if sold even now would yield handsome fortunes. It is real estate, and not stocks, in which rests the solid and stable wealth of the country. With money as plentiful as now, and bonds paying 3½ and 4 per cent and stocks as uncertain as the wind, any one can see how the case will stand a year hence. Men who hold good real estate have no reasons for sacrificing it.—Inter-Ocean.

Lincoln parish, after all its indebtedness has been paid, will have one thousand dollars in the treasury. This too in the face of the fact that it is a hill parish, and has just completed a new Court House. Every ward in the parish, save one, has voted for no whiskey license, and the police jury has fixed the license in that one ward at $400. Lucky parish is Lincoln!—Vindicator.

The treatment of convicts on the various railroads and public works where they are kept at work, have attracted considerable notice of late, the conduct of some of the officials being simply outrageous. The Legislature has been asked by Senator Scott to investigate the conduct of these officials.—A. A. Presbyterian.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.—Joseph Addison.

Spelling books are the surest remedy against the evils of ignorance. As civilized weapons they are better than bayonets or musketry in securing the blessings of peace and prosperity to any country.—H. Gazette.

One of the most effectual ways of pleasing and of making one's self loved is to be cheerful; joy softens more hearts than tears.—Mme de Sartory.

A man should never blush in confessing his errors, for he proves by his avowal that he is wiser today than yesterday.—F. F. Rosseau.

Oblivion is the flower that grows best on graves.—George Sand.

The art of praising caused the art of pleasing.—Voltaire.

A delicate thought is a flower of the mind.—Rollin.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

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No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Hon. C. B. Darrall, Congressman elect from the Third Congressional District is in the city.

Mr. W. S. Posey, of Pattersonville, has again placed us under obligations for valuable favors.

The Mobile "Gazette" as newsy and interesting as when we last saw it, came to our office this week.

It is not generally known that: "Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber."

It is reported that quite a number of prominent Republicans from the Third Congressional District are in the city looking after the interest of their section in the matter of Federal office.

The withdrawal of the Republican caucus nominee for the United States Senate, from before the Pennsylvania Legislature has not broken the deadlock, and Senator Wallace's successor still remains the great unknown.

The inundation of that part of the city in which the foreman of our office lives, causes the paper to be a little late this week. This is a circumstance beyond our control and therefore we offer no apology for it.

Messrs. M. J. Morris and C. A. Whatley, of Catahoula, paid us a call on last Thursday. They report peace and order in their section, and the people getting on nicely. No deaths or marriages within the last three weeks.

An exchange announces that Thomas W. Broadwaters, of Miss., has been nominated for Collector of Customs for the Vickburg district. If this means our worthy friend Thomas M. Broadwaters, it is a good appointment.

Hon. Simon Cameron, the veteran statesman of Pennsylvania and life long friend of the colored race, will visit this city before returning home from his southern trip, and our people should not let him pass through their midst without attesting in some form their appreciation of his many valuable services to the cause of freedom and equality for all before the law.

THE OLD SCARE-CROWS.

On every hand we can hear the cry. "don't raise the color line." And with their imitativeness the colored sycophant comes to the front shouting it the loudest. What's the matter now? Why all this extraordinary sensitiveness on the color question? Just before the election we did not hear any of this kind of nonsense!

On the contrary colored men were in great demand. In the October states, notably Indiana, which was the accepted battle ground of the campaign they were loudly called for. Douglas, Bruce, Elliott and other colored men were heard all over the State and their presence had quite as much to do with the glorious victory the party achieved as any other factor employed in that memorable campaign. It was our glorious privilege to participate in that Waterloo for the national Democracy and the only complaints we heard relative to colored men came from the Democracy in regard to their republican solidity. The Republicans regretted that they were not more numerous.

But the election is over now, the honors and emoluments are to be divided, and up steps the Office Seeking Brigade, many of whom were standing around the telegraph office on the night of that memorable October 12 with hat in hand ready to throw it high in air and shout themselves hoarse for Hancock, had the news from Indiana been in his favor, with their steryotyped cry of "color-line," "social equality" "superior intelligence," "special fitness," and the other scare-crows with which they have so successfully frightened the Negro into a relinquishment of his rights and privileges in the past. These patriots (?) tell us with a great flourish of trumpets that "white men do not demand power and preferment because they are white." Just so; but they get them all the same while the Negro is fed on "taffy" and such official crumbs as will give the thing a little coloring.

To us, this sort of thing became nauseating a long time ago and we are really glad to see by the general drift of opinion anong the colored people of the country that the race at large are becoming sick and tired of it, and seem disposed to submit no longer to an unjust denial of equitable representation in the honors and emoluments of the party they have helped to place in power. The colored voters of the country make no demand for official representation on account of color, but they are determined not to submit in silence to a denial of the same because they *are* colored; and it is worse than useless for any man or set of men, to attempt to silence their just demand by parading anew, the old scare-crows which were so effective in their political childhood.

Gen. Garfield understands this thoroughly, and when he shall assume the duties of his office he will consider the claims of the colored voters, precisely as he will those of every other element in the party which elevated him to that high station, and will deal with them justly. We therefore advise our sensitive friends, white and colored, not to let the color-line disturb their peaceful slumbers. It, like every other question of public import, will adjust itself according to the eternal fitness of things.

Mr. R. F. Cook, of Monroe, Louisiana, is one of our most active and efficient agents. He sent us the names and money of six annual subscribers last week, and names and money of three more this week, and proposes to send more soon. If every one of our agents will do as well, in a short time the Louisianian will have a circulation in the state something like what it ought to be.

Mr. Cook is one of the most decerning citizens in North Louisiana and appreciates the value and importance of a channel of communication between the different elements composing the population of our State, and his efforts in our behalf, like seed sown in good ground, will in time return him a rich reward.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

Another candidate for public favor, the New Orleans *Republican*, published every Saturday at No. 48 Magazine street, made its appearance in this city last Saturday. Of course, like all of its predecessors in the journalistic field, it comes to fill "a void long felt," and we do not hesitate to say it will do it if the broad platform announced in its salutatory is maintained. Among other things, it says:

"The New Orleans *Republican* then, will be essentially the organ of our entire party in Louisiana, and will be conducted on a stalwart, frank and independent system, that shall, while advocating the doctrines of the party, seek to unite all its members and restore harmony to its ranks.

It will be stalwart in its advocacy of Republican principles.

It will be stalwart in demanding that all citizens, of whatever race or color they may be, shall be entitled to enjoy the rights and privileges conferred upon them by that great charter of liberty, the Constitution of the United States."

To become the "organ" of the "entire" Republican party in Louisiana, is a laudable ambition, but a task much more difficult of accomplishment, we fear, than our young contemporary imagines.

Unfortunately for republicanism in Louisiana, we have a large number of lucrative Federal positions in the State, the possession and retention of which has ever been made of more importance than Republican unity—the first essential to any possibility of party success. Observing closely the signs of the time and the movements of the men who imagine that they will run Gen. Garfield in all matters pertaining to this State to suit their personal convenience, we see no hope of any improvement in the future.

Every indication unmistakably points to a disposition to continue the old methods and practices of making the Federal offices, in this city, personal perquisites to be used for the advancement of individual rather than general party interest, and the Federal officials political overseers instead of valuable members of a healthy party organization.

If the *Republican* means what it says in regard to party unity, it has made its appearance at an opportune time to aid in preventing the consummation of these schemes.

Every campaign has demonstrated more and more the independence and manhood of the Republican masses and we expect to see them divorce themselves entirely from official dictation the next opportunity that presents itself.

That it is a "consumation devoutly to be wished" and the one thing needful to inaugurate Republican harmony in Louisiana every impartial man in the State will admit.

In view of this incontrovertable fact, what a broad field of usefulness spreads out before our young contemporary. Will it enter it and make good its profession of having the good of the party at large only at heart. We shall see what we shall see. And in the mean time, we welcome it to the field of journalism.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Often, when reading the sentimental gush of christian repentance made by some guilty culprit about to pay the penalty of a great crime with the forfieture of his life upon the gallows, we have felt, after all, possibly, it was not such a bad thing to be a great criminal. And the thought has occured to us, if the gallows is such a sure and royal raod to the Eternal City, and as we do not see our way entirely clear to it by the ordinary route, whether it might not be well for us to kill one or two of our numerous enemies, and thus become at once a martyr and christian and make our "calling sure."

We do not remember of reading of an execution of a great criminal, for years, who did not assure this sinful world that he had been "born again," and was going strait home to "peace and glory" and contemplated his voyage into the "undiscovered country" as a mere pleasure excursion. Every time we have finished reading one of these glowing accounts we somehow inclined to the opinion that the effect upon the general public was bound to be demoralizing and unhealthy, and we are glad to see by the special correspondence from New York City to the *Picayune*, that the subject is receiving the attention of the ministry. It says:

"Dr. Armitage's sermon in the Central Baptist Church last Sunday, on "A Fatal Mistake in Religion," touched a topic boldly that clergymen are usually rather shy of—eleventh hour repentance. As an orthodox minister, he exclaimed, I blush to say that scarcely an execution of the most incorrigible desperado takes place in our country but we are put to shame by all kinds of morbid and maudlin religious talk concerning him. His guilt may be as clear as day, yet to the last moment his lying lips have protested his innocence. His every energy has been spent at the expence of truth. When all efforts to protect him from his just punishment have failed he confesses his guilt and assures the world that he has become a most devoted servant of Christ. From that mement the namby pamby sensationalists of the press and the large body of gossiping religious sentimentalists feel at liberty to set at defiance all that is healthy in the self-respect of the community. The criminal becomes a hero. Every word he utters is reported; all that he eats and drinks and even smokes; his hours of sleeping and waking are carefully watched as if they were matters of great consequence. Then the outside world sees to it that the cell of the noble villain is furnished with fruits, and flowers, and luxuries of every sort, accompanied with soothcongratulations on his high hopes for the next world, and to finish all, on his day of doom he atones for his crime by singing the "Sweet Bye and Bye," or some other soft ditty. All this is misleading and blighting enough to the man himself, but think of the domoralization it causes among the people at large, whose relations to crime and law are such delicate questions. The felon is made out a martyr, and a brand of spuriousness is put upon the religion of Jesus Christ. The idea grows among the masses that Christ's religion is a mere expedient in a desperate extremity."

The Progressive American takes exception to our reference to its name in an article, which appeared in our issue of January 29, criticising its course on the cabinet question and reminds us that, in our memorable struggle for the seat in the United States Senate to which we were duly commissioned by the State of Louisiana and from which we were most injustly kept by Republican votes, it was our firm and uncompromising supporter.

We plead guilty to the indictment and beg to assure friend Freeman we have not forgotten that service and will only be too glad to return it with interest, should an opportunity offer. At the same time we wish to remind the *American* that in supporting us it was not making simply a fight for an individual but for a great and fundamental principle of the Republic, the right of representation in the highest legislative department of the government—the same principle that is involved in the Cabinet question—and that it then occupied a position in keeping with its name.

We have neither time nor space to answer the inquiries propounded to us in this issue, but in our next, we will endeavor to do so honestly and frankly, and if our friend can't agree with us, why then we trust he will agree to disagree without any ill feeling.

In the mean time we wish to give general notice that we have no aspirations in the Cabinet direction and that we are supporting Senator Bruce for that or any other place he may aspire to, first, last and all the time.

Cotton—Which by the way is a weekly paper published at No. 5, William street New York, devoted to the interests of manufacturers, dealers and planters and a very valuable addition to our exchanges, declares manufacturing can be conducted in the South, where the same amount of intelligence, energy, and enterprise are bestowed as at the North, with a greater difference than 2 per cent in favor of the former and then says:

"But, before engaging hastily in manufacturing, our advice to all Southern communities is, study the North closely."

HON. EMORY A. STORRS.

Among the gentlemen mentioned in connection with the Cabinet of the incoming administration none stands higher in the estimation of the Republican masses of the country than the gentleman whose name heads this article. The following from the *InterOcean* voices the sentiments of Republicans everywhere.

"The suggestion of the Hon. Emory A. Storrs as Attorney General is warmly indorsed, not in Illinois alone, but throughout the entire stalwart legion. The Buffalo Express says the movement is heartily seconded by the friends of General Grant, and proceeds to say that "Mr. Storrs is one of the most eloquent men of this Nation, and his devotion to Grant has been very conspicuously manifested. It was in the course of a speech of his at the Chicago convention that an allusion to the great soldier-statesman produced that tremendous outbreak of delirious enthusiasm which moved the vast mass of political humanity out of its senses for half an hour, and wrought a marvel of excitement that will never be forgotten by any one who witnessed it"

The Express says Mr. Storrs began his legal career in Buffalo twenty or more years ago as a member of the firm of Austin, Storrs & Austin, and remarks that "he is a very genial genius."

The following scetch of Hon Miflin W. Gibbs is from the *Elevator*, published at San Francisco California:

"Miflin Gibbs is a native of Philadelphia. He came to California in 1851 or 1852, and in partnership with Peter Lester opened the most fashionable and extensive boot and shoe store in the city. In 1858 he emigrated to Victoria, B. C., and engaged extensively in real estate business. He was elected a member of the Provincial Parliament of British Columbia, and built a tramway from the coal mines at Nanaimo.

After the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, he concluded to return to the United States. He disposed of his property in British Columbia and went to Oberlin University, where he completed his legal studies, which he had pursued assiduously while in Victoria. Having graduated, he settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was elected Judge of one of the Courts which position he held for several terms."

Res Adjudicata—raised his cat for him. That's what Senator Kellogg did for judge Manning.

Politeness is the expression or imitation of social virtues.—Duclos.

Favors of every kind are doubled when they are speedily conferred.

Love is the poetry of the senses. —Balzac.

MOST WORSHIPFUL

"EUREKA" GRAND LODGE

FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

M∴ W∴ C. F. Ladd, Grand Master —Office 89, Bolivar street.

New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1881.

Whereas—Satisfactory information has been brought to this Grand Lodge of the existence of several organizations in this State, styling themselves Masonic Lodges, and therein to confer the several degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, and which to the satisfaction of this Grand Lodge are spurions, and intended solely to deceive those who may enter the said spurious bodies.

Resolved — That this Grand Lodge feels it necessary as a measure of protection to its subordinate lodges, as well as a warning to those already attached, or who may hereafter attach themselves to said spurious bodies to publicly denounce said spurious bodies.

Resolved — That this Grand Lodge hereby forbids its lodges to receive as visitors, or recognize as Masons, any of the members of the so-called Masonic Lodges located in Morgan City presided over by one Edward Smith, and one in Houma presided over by one Dr. DeCrosset, and the one presided over by one Dillingham.

Resolved — That this edict be published in the papers at Houma, and Morgan City, also the Observer and Louisianian of New Orleans.

The above resolusion was offered by the Grand Lecturer J. Henri Burch and unanimously adopted, at the communication held on the above date.

A. P. WILLIAMS.
Grand Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

The Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton, Va., has added practical cookery to its other branches of study.

Arizona supports her schools by a Territorial tax (15 cents on $100,) a country tax (50 to 80 cents on $100,) and if necessary, by a school district tax. The schools must be kept at least three months in every year: the money is apportioned on the number of the children who have attended school for the three months previous; the schools must be unsectarian, must be taught by properly licensed teachers, and must use the uniform series of textbooks authorized by the board.

School hygiene is commanding attention in all parts of the world. Dr. Blaisdell, of Providence, told the Rhode Island teachers, at their recent meeting in that city, that they should all use their utmost influence to induce the Legislature to appoint a medical inspector to examine into the condition of the public schools of that State, as regards everything affecting health, and superintend them in this respect hereafter. This is only following out the recommendations of General Eaton, Dr. Gregory, and other captains of our educational work, who are incessant in their advocacy of school hygiene. One of our Washington correspondent's notes to-day mentions a city in Germany where such an inspection of schools as Dr. Blaisdell recommends is compulsory.—Inter-Ocean.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the obligatory education bill has been passed by a majority of 351 to 152 votes. Clause 2, which gave a qualified permission to the clergy to give religious instruction in the school buildings on Sundays, provided they applied for and obtained the leave of the Departmental Council, was at first carried, but subsequently rejected by 237 to 220 votes. The clause making primary education compulsory between the ages of 6 and 13 was also carried.

An animated discussion took place recently in the French Chamber of Deputies between M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction, and Bishop Freppel, of Angers. M. Ferry made a fine speech in favor of gratuitous, obligatory, and lay instruction, and he showed how necessary it is to compel parents to send their children to school. There were now 624,743 children between the ages of 6 and 13 who received no school education at all." In Prussia, which had a compulsory school law, there were only 8 per cent of the school population deprived of education, while in France there were 15 per cent.

EDUCATION FOR COLORED VOTERS.

Mrs. Mary E. Griffith, Superintendent Freedmen's Educational Society, in a communication to the Inter-Ocean making an appeal to the public for donations to the fund of the society say:

"One of the results of our civil war was the emancipation of nearly 4,000,000 of slaves.

Very soon after that event the victorious party decided that the colored soldiers who served the Union so valiantly in war could further advance its interests by the use of the ballot, and had fairly earned such recognition of their manhood and their loyalty. Seven million freedmen were enfranchised. They had not had the privileges of the schools, and their heritage was ignorance and degradation, and they were unfitted for the discharge of the duties of citizenship.

Ignorant voters endanger the safety of a republic as a blind regiment would that of an army. While the latter would fight with shot and shell, unable to distinguish friend from foe, the former go to the battles of the ballot-box with tickets which they cannot read, and vote for candidates of whom they have no knowledge. It therefore becomes necessary to the safety of our government to give at least the elements of English education to such voters and their wives, who are mothers of the coming men and women. Education is a necessity of good government. But a still higher motive should appeal to every Christian heart; it is the desire to enable those unfortunate people to read God's written word, and learn of Him (who died for them, as truly as for the white man) the way of salvation through faith. Many of us have longed to labor as missionaries in foreign lands, and could not go to Africa; but now Ethiopia is at our doors, her children calling for our help. Let us give it in the name of Him who said: "Inasmuch as ye do it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye do it unto Me."

Attention! Military!

I am anxious to have furnished me immediately the names of all military organizations in the United States, composed of colored men, with the name and post office address of their commanding officers. Friends and friendly newspapers all over the country by calling attention of proper parties, to this request, will greatly oblige

Chris. A. Fleetwood,
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Reference: Hon. W. L. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta.

ELEGANT JEWELRY CHEAP.

To introduce our new styles and influence trade we make the following unparalleled offers for a short time: "The Berlin Packet contains a gold plated watch chain, agate shawl pin, lady's elegant set jewelry, sea bean cuff buttons, coral necklace, set of agate studs, gold plate band ring, collar button, key ring, pocket book, imitation silk handkerchief, pen, pencil, comic envelopes and visiting cards. All these mailed to you for 35c. in stamps; 4 packets for $1.00. The lot can be retailed at from $2 to $5.00. The Royal Casket contains one superb amethyst ring, elegant coral branch set in box, fancy necklace, coral sleeve buttons, engraved gold plate bracelets, rose scarf pin, gold plated lady's set, gold plate sleeve buttons, heavy gold plate studs, lovely cameo scarf pin, genuine Parisian diamond stud, Maltese cross with P. diamond center, beautiful jet sleeve buttons, plated collar button, plated link watch chain, plain gold plate ring, nobby cameo ring, Maltese ear-rings with P. diamond settings, gents' full comb. amethyst set, lady's full plated set with white stone settings, jet and cameo scarf pin, eng. gold plate sleeve buttons. The whole of this magnificent collection sent secure by mail for $1, 2 for $1.70, 4 for $3. This lot can be retailed easily at from $5 to $10. Address, N. Y. JEWELRY CO., Atlanta, Ga. THE ATLANTA GLOBE says: "This company is perfectly reliable, and the amount they give for your money is astounding."

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1881.

Mr. T. Davis, of Miss., is in the city on a visit.

Four night Inspectors have been suspended.

The Ministers from the Shreveport, M. E. Conference arrived during the week.

Knights of Momus will parade on the 24 inst., hope the Boys and Girls will be out.

All the Halls used for dancing purposes have been engaged for the Mardi Gras.

Our young friend Wm. R. Boyd, has resigned his position in Customhouse for other Fields.

Camelia Social Club, will give a fancy dress and masquerade ball at Cotrell's Hall, on Wednesday 16th.

Terpsichonan Circle, postponed their party until next Tuesday, on account of inclement weather.

The ball given by the Young Men Hope Benevolent Association, at Violet Hall, was a financial success.

The sufferings of those who are under water, in the rear of the second and third districts, no pen can depict.

Good Intent Social and Debating Club, will give a fancy dress ball at the Francs-Amis Hall, Sunday, February 20th.

The "Ladies of Mercy" will give a fancy dress and mask ball, at Economy Hall to-night. It promises to be a grand affair.

Hon. T. T. Allain's visit to the city has been prolonged, owing to important business in connection with the Southern University.

The price for ferrying the poor unfortunates in the overflowed district, for two blocks or more is placed at the extortionate rate of 50 cents. Humanity where art thou.

There were over seventy-five persons present at the reception of Wisdom Lodge No. 28, A. A. S. R. on the occasion of Masonic work in english language of the Scottiche Rite.

Mr. Fred. Wright, has been appointed to a position in the Customhouse, the people of Terrebonne will thank the Collector for this appointment.

Widow J. J. Nelson was rescued from a very perilous condition on last Wednesday, by a committee appointed from the A. M. E. Conference. Her residence was completely surrounded by water.

Now is the time for charitable disposed Associations to put in practical operation the principles so loudly ennunciated by them. There will be plenty room to labor and to do good work in the overflowed districts.

New Orleans is not only cosmopolitan in population, but it seems to be so also in weather. Extreme cold, snow, ice, and days as balmy as spring, and water in over abundance all inside of sixty days.

It is with pleasure that american gentlemen notice the disposition on the part of the creole young ladies to familiarize themselves with the english language. Conversation in the Anglo-Saxon tongue is not unusual in the "elegante soiree" given in the faubourg.

A Grand fancy dress and masquerade ball will be given on Tuesday, February 22nd, at the Economy Hall, by the Pick-Wick B. B. C. for the benefit of their uniform fund, price of admission fifty cents for gentlemen, and twenty-five cents for ladies. The committee on arrangements is composed of energetic young men who will not fail to make the ball a success.

Young and True Friends gave a fancy dress and calico ball at Turner's Hall on Monday last, during the day, they paraded the principal streets and were highly complimented by all who witness the parade. Their entertainment at night was one of the most injoyable ever given in this city. A very large crowd was in attendance and were well pleased. The entertainment was a success in every way, Mr. Louis Smith, the polite and accomplished floor manager seemed to be ubiquitous and aided much in the enjoyment of the guests, Mr. John Louis also deserves special mention for his extrime galtanty toward the ladies and his attention to the wants of all present.

J. R. Townsend, General Secretary of the Home and Missionary Society in connection with the A. M. E. Church, was in town during the week in behalf of the Association. His remarks at the St. James Chapel, on Friday night last, was a remarkable showing of the advancement make by the Home and Foreign Missionary Association of the A. M. E. Church.

The A. M. E. Conference, which began it session on Wednesday last, is an interesting body. Bishop Cain is the most dignified presiding office of an ecclesiastical order seen here. Interesting debates were indulged in at great length with more than ordinary ability and decorum. The question of dividing the State into two Conference Districts, elicited a prolonged discussion, which resulted in its rejection by a vote of 17 nays and 14 yeays.

A resolution was adopted providing for a Parochial School, a Board of trustees was appointed to proceed immediately with the establishment of said School. The various committees reported their actions for the Conference at its session last night. The Judiciary committee will make its report to-day. It is intimated that the appointments will be read out to-day, which will necessitate an adjournment to-night. The Bishop has expressed his determination to visit every appointment made in the State during the year. Negotiations are being made looking to the liquidation of the indebtness of Union Bethel and St. Peters Churches.

Anniversary of the Young and True Friends.

The Young and True Friends Benevolent Association celebrated their first Anniversary on the 6th inst., with a grand street parade, some interesting ceremonies and enjoyable amusements. The Society, which is composed of 127 members, was organized Feb. 7, 1880, for benevolent and beneficial purposes. Its admission fee is $2,50 ; it gives to its sick $2,50 per week, such medicines as may be necessary, the service of a nurse, the attendance of a doctor, and it buries its dead. Its principal officers are John Lewis, President; Joseph Fabacher, Grand Secretary, and George Geddes, Secretary.

The True Friends assembled at Wesleyan Hall, on Liberty street, where the procession was formed, preceded by the Excelsior Cornet Band under the leadership of Prof. S. S. Dexter. It marched to No. 124, Franklin street, where Miss Filamen Delpit, a comely young creole lady, presented on behalf of the Ladies True Friends Circle, a very pretty silk banner with appropriate remarks which was received by M. L. D. Herbert, on the part of the society, in his usual style.

After the presentation, the young and True Friends, proud of their banner, marched to Central Church, where the Rev. W. D. Alexander blessed the banner and flags after the custom now in vogue. After which they paraded through many of the principal thoroughfares seemingly to the satisfaction of themselves and to the admiration of their friends. Chas. H. Crips acted as Grand Marshal, and was supported by aids M. C. Oliver, Lewis Carter and Benj. Rice. They were mounted, wore the regulation sashes and wored their insignia of authority with majestic airs.

The anniversary ceremonies terminated with a grand ball at Turner Hall in the evening which was crowded by the friends and admirers of this promising organization. Beauty, wit and mirth, blending together in animated intercourse, presented a scene of transparent fairy delight. Without intending to be invidious among so many deserving of mention, it is no disparagement to others to record the buzz of admiration which followed the gallant Captain and La Belle Creole, as they gracefully whirled through the mazes of the waltz. The whole affair was a grand success, and much credit is due to the Young and True Friends for the creditable manner in which the anniversary was celebrated.

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R.·. W.·.—B H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis......Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet......Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford............Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams..........Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch..........Grand Lecturer.
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Ed J Holmes......Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidor Rievas............Grand Marshal.
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J V. Labostrie........Gr. Sword Bearer.
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E. J. Holmes........................S. W,
E. J. Webb..........................J. W.
Wm. Mulford.......................Treas.
H. Mc Cray..........................Sec'y.
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Isidro Rieras..........................S. W.
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ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

Jno. A. Marshall......................W. M.
A. W. Thompson......................S. W.
J. R. Collins............................J. W.
Alex Johnson...........................Treas.
Henry Hicks.............................Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

Jno. G. Lewis..........................W M.
A. R. Blount............................S W.
Frank Anderson........................J W.
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GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. E. Troslair...........................W M.
J. A. Williams....——..............S. W.
C. H. Bibb..............................J W.
W. J. De Lacey........................Trers.
A. A. Williams.........................Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

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Louis De Gruy..........................W M,
J. V. Laboustrie.......................S W.
Wm. Vigers............................J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....................Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.........................Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow........................W. M.
Henry Connor..........................S. W.
Richard Douse.........................J. W.
W. T. Taylor...........................Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.........................Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....................W. M.
Elijah John............................S. W.
Wm. Hamilton........................J. W.
S Bird....................................Treas.
F W Barrington......................Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

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Benito Dominguez...................W M.
M. Papillo.............................S. W.
S. Gonzales...........................J. W.
A. Rodriguez.........................Sec'y.
B. Boguille............................Treas.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

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Sis. M. L. Dale..........Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green..........Treasurer.
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Sis. Mary Marshall......Conductress.
Emeline Webb.............Ast.
Lucretia Scott............Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb...............Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams................Adah.
H Roberson ....Ruth.
Annie Howard............Esther
Jane Steele..................Martha.
Eliza Jamieson............Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.........W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor., Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of he United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MARCH. 8, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS C.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDA, MARCH. 8, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000......	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	10,000......	10,00
1 Prize of	5,000......	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500......	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000......	5,000
20 Prizes of	500......	10,000
100 Prizes of	100......	10,000
200 Prizes of	50......	10,000
500 Prizes of	20......	10,0 0
1000 Prizes of	10......	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are...... $2 700

9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are...... 1,800

9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are...... 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to..........$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of March. 8, 1881, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-18-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S[...] CURE PEE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sh[...] [...]ive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifi[...] h every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sh[...] untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onero[...] to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper,

WEEKLY, $1.15. | SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50. | DAILY, $10.00.

In NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

st-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superio

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN [...]
cheapest morning paper published in go.
LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is pub the latest news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compenkium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1·15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will [...] leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of [...] INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor [...]pense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN, Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and an other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,

L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the qu-stions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKKY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year........	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year........	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year........	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year........	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year....	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year.....	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, willbe sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminenly a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest informat o i in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Es ays o i Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be unstood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year..........	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year..........	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year..........	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year..........	10 00
Any Two above named, one year....	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year....	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United Stat or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS. New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascert n, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

"NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH. of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Lousiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fœcal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate qantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFCTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privics, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M.D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing an dinstructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F.·. A.·. A.·. Y.·. M.·. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1880.

M.·. W.·.—Calvin F. Ladd,...Grand Master.
R.·. W.·.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis......Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.......Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford............Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams........Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch..........Grand Lecturer.
Wm H Green............Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas..................Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps..........Grand Organist
J. E Nosclair.........Gr Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Barrow..............Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....................Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes......Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidor Rievas..............Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer
J V. Labostrie........Gr. Sword Bearer.
R Bruce Johnson.......Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes...............Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

J. B. Gaudet......................W. M.
E. J. Holmes......................S. W,
E. J. Webb........................J. W.
Wm. Mulford......................Treas.
H. Mc Cray.......................Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

A. P. Williams....................W. M.
Isidro Rieras......................S. W.
George Turner.....................J. W.
Wm. Johnson.......................Treas.
Wm. G. Brown......................Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

John Shields......................W. M.
Monroe Nelson.....................S. W.
E. T. Fisher.......................J. W.
James Isabelle.....................Treas.
H C Donnelly.......................Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

Jno. A. Marshall..................W. M.
A. W. Thompson....................S. W.
J. R. Collins.......................J. W.
Alex Johnson.......................Treas.
Henry Hicks........................Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

Jno. G. Lewis......................W M.
A. R. Blount.......................S W.
Frank Anderson.....................J W.
St. F. Casavave....................Treas.
Frederick Fobb.....................Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. E. Trosclair.....................W M.
J. A. Williams......................S. W.
C. H. Bibb..........................J W.
W. J. De Lacey.....................Trers.
A. A. Williams.....................Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

Louis De Gruy......................W M,
J. V. Laboustrie...................S W.
Wm. Vigers.........................J W.
H. E. De Fruentes..................Treas.
T. V. Deslonde.....................Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow....................W. M.
Henry Connor.......................S. W.
Richard Douse......................J. W.
W. T. Taylor.......................Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....................Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook....................W. M.
Elijah John........................S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.......................J. W.
S Bird.............................Treas.
F W Barrington.....................Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez...................W M.
M. Papillo.........................S. W.
S. Gonzales........................J. W.
A. Rodriguez.......................Sec'y.
B. Boguille........................Treas.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.......W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.......W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.........Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.............Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.......Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall......Conductress.
Emeline Webb............Ast.
Lucretia Scott..........Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.........Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams........Adah.
H Roberson..............Ruth.
Annie Howard............Esther.
Jane Steele.............Martha.
Eliza Jamieson..........Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor., Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of he United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

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5 Prizes of	1,000......	5,000
20 Prizes of	500......	10,000
100 Prizes of	100......	10,000
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500 Prizes of	20......	10,0 0
1000 Prizes of	10......	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are......	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are......	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are......	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to..........	$110,400

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M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending tor COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

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ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

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Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

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among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sh iv e, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifi with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sh untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onero to command and insure success.

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